

MUST HAVE SURPRISED CZAR

John Randolph Had His Own Ideas of What to Do When Presented at Russian Court.

When John Randolph, erratic American statesman from Virginia, was in Russia he was about to be presented to the czar. Someone undertook to teach him the presentation etiquette of the Russian court. As minister he was to enter the room and bow; at the center of the room he was to pause and bow a second time, after which the czar would meet him and engage him in conversation. But Randolph was indignant at the thought that anyone could presume to teach him anything, and declared that he knew all about it without being shown.

The day of presentation arrived and Randolph entered the door of the audience chamber and bowed very low; he advanced to the center of the room and bowed again very deeply. Then he approached nearer to the czar, took off one gauntlet and threw it to the right of the czar, removed his other gauntlet and cast it to the left of the czar. Next he pitched off his hat in front, threw off his mantle, unbuckled his sword and discarded it upon the floor and then fell upon his knees at the feet of the czar. The court was speechless and the czar astonished. However, the czar was equal to the occasion, so he approached the prostrate Randolph, required him to rise and engaged him in conversation. But the reception did not meet Randolph's expectations, and within a month he left Russia in considerable of a huff at what he deemed mistreatment at the hands of the czar.

HAS FOUND CRADLE OF EEL

Scientist Tells the World All About the Habits of That Migratory Aquatic Creature.

The eel has been tracked to his cradle.

It has taken us 2,000 years to learn that eels, living in ponds and rivers climb out when full grown, crawl over the land, find a river running to the ocean, go out to sea, and lay eggs which produce offspring that come back in billions up the rivers from which their parents descended, says London Tit-Bits.

A scientist has now tracked down these elusive marvels to the spawning grounds. It is the Sargasso sea, that enormous sea garden through which Columbus first sailed to the terror of his crews, from September to October, 1492. Of course, that is not the only nursery.

Upon hatching, the eel larvae drift with the current, undergo a marvelous transformation, reach Europe, swarm up the river, climb the banks, cross dandy fields and parched meadows to inland ponds and ditches, and then settle there for the next seven or eight years, when they swim back to the Sargasso to lay their eggs and die.

Is not that a crowning marvel of the migratory instinct? Across the Atlantic in infancy, to fatten in a wayside English pond, and back again, grown up, across the wide ocean.

Names.

Most men of high destinies have high sounding names. Pym and Habbakuk may be pretty well, but they must not think to cope with the Cromwells and Shakespeares. And you could not find a better case in point than that of the English admirals. Drake and Rooke and Hawke are picked names for men of execution. Frobisher, Rodney, Boscawen, Foul-Wather, Jack Byron are all good to catch the eye in a page of a naval history. Cloudesley Shovel is a mouthful of quaint and sounding syllables. Benbow has a bulldog quality that suits the man's character, and it takes us back to those English archers who were his true comrades for plainness, tenacity and pluck. Raleigh is spirited and martial, and signifies an act of bold conduct in the field. "Virginibus Puerisque," by Louis Stevenson.

How Spiders Travel.

Spinning webs is second nature with spiders. After they are hatched from the eggs in a cocoon, they cling together for about a week. Then they separate, but their legs do not carry them very far. Facing the wind, and standing on the tips of their legs, the baby spiders raise their abdomens and emit a silken thread. The faintest current wafts the gossamer in the air, and when enough is let out to permit of aerial flight the insect drifts away. When it wishes to land it hauls in the thread. Wherever it lands it can spin webs without the slightest instructions from older spiders. Older male spiders seem to lose this gift. There are about 550 species of spiders in America, but only two, the house and garden spiders, are well known.

A Craven Suitor.

"I am convinced that I could never make you happy," wrote an abject lover to the lady who had won his heart. "You are of a different world from mine. You are to me as white marble to dull red clay. The devotion of my life would not recompense you for the sacrifice you would make in marrying me. I know I can never hope to make you happy, but if you think otherwise let me know by return." The woman who could accept so craven a lover as this can scarcely hope to be complimented on her judgment or on her capture.

OLD STANDBY, FOR ACHES AND PAINS

Any man or woman who keeps Sloan's handy will tell you that same thing

ESPECIALLY those frequently attacked by rheumatic twinges. A counter-irritant, Sloan's Liniment scatters the congestion and penetrates without rubbing to the afflicted part, soon relieving the ache and pain. Kept handy and used everywhere for reducing and finally eliminating the pains and aches of lumbago, neuralgia, muscle strain, joint stiffness, sprains, bruises, and the results of exposure. You just know from its stimulating, healthy odor that it will do you good! Sloan's Liniment is sold by all druggists—35c, 70c, \$1.40.



Egg-Eating Snakes.
A queer African species of snake, which lives on eggs, has a toothlike spike projecting downward from its backbone, just behind the head, which is tipped with enamel. When it swallows an egg the latter passes down the gullet until it encounters the spike, which breaks the shell. Thus no part of the fluid contents is lost, as would be the case if the snake were obliged to bite the egg with its mouth-fangs.

Insects Give Us Shellac.
Shellac is the joint product of insects and plants and comes from India. The lac insects are about one-twentieth of an inch long, a bright red in color. They suck the juices of plants, digest them and exude them in the form of resin, which soon encases the whole insect. When the young insects have swarmed out, the resin is scraped from the branches, ground, washed, mixed with colophony and orpiment, cooked slowly and drawn out into the thin sheets we know as shellac.

Needs Human Sympathy.
The Eldorado Times moves that a few kind words be strewn in the path of the man whose wife is squaring up a lot of social obligations by giving a series of parties.—Kansas City Star.

Bit of Ancient History.
According to old Anglo-Saxon chronicles Edward the Confessor made a verbal will. On January 3, 1066, he recovered his power of speech and talked with those around him, among whom were the queen, the archbishop of York, archbishop of Canterbury and Harold and Tostig, his nephews. He prophesied the Norman invasion and then, stretching out his hand, bequeathed the crown to Harold. This act was ratified by the ancient British parliament and Harold was crowned the next day.—Exchange.

The Italian Sky.
The sky of Italy is noted for its clearness. The blue is deeper, not because the dust there is finer than in the northern countries, but because in the countries of the north, due to the greater coarseness of the air, the vapor more readily condenses upon the dust particles.

Using an "Extra" in Bano.
The editor of the Bano Daily News (Africa) does not have trouble over such matters as circulation or the high cost of paper. When he gets a piece of news he smooths off some slabs of wood, writes up the story in his best editorial style, and then gives the slabs to his office boy, who runs off with them and hangs them in conspicuous places so that he who runs may read.

Woman's Wonderful Love.
There is in the heart of woman such a deep well of love that no age can freeze it.—Bulwer-Lytton.

ECZEMA!
Money back without question if HUNT'S Salve fails in the treatment of ITCH, ECZEMA, RING WORM, TETTER or other itching skin diseases. Try a 75 cent box at our risk.
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We believe in flowers around the homes of the South. Flowers brighten up the home surroundings and give pleasure and satisfaction to those who have them.

We have filled more than a million packets of seeds, of beautiful yet easily grown flowers to be given to our customers this spring for the beautifying of their homes.

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INSURANCE COMMISSIONER ON INSURANCE MUDDLE

Commissioner Henry Says Companies Are Operated at a Loss in Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 12.—The following is a synopsis of the speech delivered by T. M. Henry, insurance commissioner, before the Exchange Club on the all absorbing topic of the fire insurance situation:

No line of business can succeed unless it profits by experience, and where possible, is an accepted standard for safety.

No line of business is as fortunate in possessing this standard of measurement as that of insurance, and wherever deviated from, the results have always been disastrous.

It took the life insurance world a good many years to appreciate the necessity for a standard of this kind, and as many years thereafter to obtain a standard that was reliable. This was finally accomplished after something like 50 life insurance companies had operated for a sufficient number of years to determine what an adequate rate was, expense of management, considered. The combined experience thus created, worked out in detail, resulted in what is known as the American experience table of mortality, and, later, as the actuaries combined experience table, the two being very similar, but varying in some minor respects.

The laws of this state specifically provide that, in valuing their certificates, one or the other of these standard tables shall be used by life insurance companies. Why? To insure safety.

It took the fraternal world somewhat longer to appreciate the absolute necessity of a reliable standard, so that insurance would not be sold below cost, to the undoing of the societies. As a result, this state, and nearly all other progressive states, have adopted what is known as the national fraternal congress table of mortality as a minimum standard for the valuation of fraternal societies, permission being given, at their option, to use a higher table, but one or the other must be used.

Having said this much in relation to these most important lines of insurance, what can be said for the fire situation? Unfortunately, the fire insurance world has neither an American experience table, as used by the life insurance companies, nor the national fraternal congress table of mortality, used in the fraternal world, but is either forced to inspect each risk separately, at an immense cost, or to have the service done by a central organization, similar to the Mississippi Inspection and Advisory Rating Company of Vicksburg, at a minimum cost.

Either that company, or a similar company, has been operating in Mississippi ever since fire insurance was offered for sale herein. Prior to the organization of the Vicksburg company in 1902, identically the same service was performed for the fire insurance companies by the South-eastern Tariff Association, which association continues to operate over a large part of the south, but does not operate in Mississippi, the same service being rendered by the Vicksburg company.

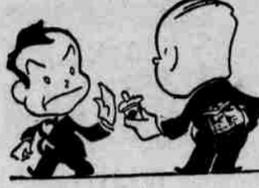
The insurance commissioners, at least since 1915, have recognized the necessity for a company of this kind, and have adopted a uniform law for enactment in all of the states. Many of the most progressive states specifically require that insurance companies shall use a service of this kind, because of efficiency and economy, to the end that all people purchasing insurance obtain their insurance at the same rate.

The Legislature has declined to place the Vicksburg company under supervision. It cannot supervise itself.

From 1902 to 1915 the fire insurance companies paid out for property destroyed by fire 64.4 per cent of the premium receipts. From 1917 to 1919, the three most favorable years in the state's history, they paid out for fires 43.2 per cent of the premium receipts. Average for the period 59.9 per cent.

From Best Insurance Report, considered a standard authority on all matters of this kind, the underwriting expenses, including agency commissions, special and local agents' fees and taxes, amounted to 44.1 per cent, which, added to 59.9 per cent, makes the total of \$1.04, which means for the period covered from 1902 to 1919, inclusive, for every dollar of insurance collected from the people of Mississippi, companies pay out \$1.04, nearly all of which was paid to the people of Mississippi. This is an average. The figures for the larger and conservative writing companies show up more favorably.

As matters now stand, all hopes of a settlement of this most important suit out of the courts has been abandoned. Several efforts have been made to accomplish this settlement, but all have failed. As you understand, when questions of this kind get before the courts, no man can foretell when a final decision will be reached. The case will not be disposed of before the chancellor until June, the regular session of the chancery court, and it is safe to say that whatever the decision may be an appeal will be taken to the state supreme court, where it is more than likely that several more months will be required for a final settlement. In the meantime, the people of this state will have to get their insurance the best way possible, and I desire to assure them that they will have my hearty co-operation, but to warn them, under no circumstances, to buy "wildcat" or insurance solicited through the mails.



Henry even carries matches now

HENRY WAS "near" IN OTHER words, tight. HE CARRIED two packs. OF CIGARETTES. ONE FOR friend Henry. FULL OF "Satisfys." AND THE other containing. JUST ONE cigarette. AND THAT lone cigarette. WAS ALWAYS offered. TO SMOKELESS friends. WHO WERE all polite. AND REFUSED to take it. AND SOMEHOW Henry. WAS NOT popular. TILL ONE day by mistake. HE PULLED the full pack. AND EVERYONE fell on it. WITH LOUD cries of glee.

HIS STRONG constitution CARRIED HENRY through. AND DAY by day. HE GREW more popular. AND HENRY knew why. FOR HE'S nobody's dummy. AND NOWADAYS he CARRIES THE ci. THAT SATISFY BUT FORCE. GIVES AW. AND, SH. HENRY CO. AND GET away with it. GIVE your friends the real thing. Introduce them to Chesterfield. Odds are they'll find just what you found in this wonderful Turkish mastic blend—a smoke that by comparison seems way out of its class—and is. "They Satisfy!"

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TIRE KNOWN BY MANY NAMES

Not Including What It is Called by Impatient Autoist When It Punctures.

A thing which ties is a tire—say makers of the dictionary. The first purpose of the tire was to tie or band the wheel together. As time passed, the original meaning of the word has been lost sight of and now the tire is the part of the wheel which touches the road and stands the wear and tear of travel.

England and her possessions, except Canada, spells the word "tyre." No less an authority than England's own Encyclopedia Britannica is on record with the opinion that "this spelling is not now accepted by the best English authorities," yet "tyre" persists.

In some of the Spanish-speaking countries, such as Chile and the Argentine, tires are known as "neumaticos." In Mexico they are "huanias." In other places where Spanish is the language, notably Cuba, the correct word is "gommas." In Brazil, where Portuguese is spoken, the name is "pneumaticos."

The French have the short name "pneus" for tires. This is a contraction of pneumatiques. In practically all the Scandinavian countries the Danish word "gummiringler"—rubber ring—is used.

Making a Citizen.

You make the citizen by giving him intelligence. He must learn to see things as they are. He must also learn to see the possibilities and rise in power to put them to the test. There is no place for the coward in the march of progress. We need men, "brave men, who dare while others fly." And this means they must have brains and brawn with which to fight life's battles and hold their own in the world. And to intelligence we must add constancy. It avails little to be brilliant if you haven't the power to stick to your job until you make a success of it. Persistence will help you win, when you put your head to work. These are the first things in the making of citizens. The home and the school must work together to produce it.—Grit.

July.

July was originally the fifth month of the Roman year. In the Alban calendar it had a complement of 30 days, which was reduced to 31 and then to 30, and it stood thus for many centuries.

At length Julius Caesar restored it to 31. He felt a personal interest in July, as it was his natal month. After the death of this great law-giver and reformer Marc Antony changed the name from Quintilis to July, in honor of Caesar's family name, in order to note that as the sun was most potent at this time so was Caesar the most powerful potentate who had ever lived. Our Saxon ancestors called July "Hey Month" because they usually moved their hay at that period of the year.—Chicago Journal.

Hard to Believe.

You can't get the fellow in the road with a punctured tire to believe they change 'em in 27 seconds in the speedway races.—Indianapolis News.

BEAVERS DO MUCH MISCHIEF

Property Owners in the Adirondacks Are Uneasy Over the Situation They Have Created.

Because the limited intelligence of the beaver goes no further than its own immediate purposes, owners of property in the Adirondacks are wishing that the beaver was less industrious and seriously wondering what is to be done to stop the increasing number of these willing workers from decreasing the value and beauty of this famous region. The forest rangers of the conservation commission, says a writer in the Albany Journal, last summer estimated the undesirable results that had followed the building of nearly 600 beaver dams, and found that an area of about 8,081 acres had been flooded, and something like \$51,000 worth of good merchantable standing timber was being destroyed. Considering that the number of beavers, now estimated at about 18,000 is believed to be increasing about 3,000 a year, the damage bids fair to become a serious problem. Not only do they destroy valuable timber, but they are steadily changing the character of the Adirondack scenery along the water courses and altering the shore line of the lakes; yet the region without any beavers at all would not be the Adirondacks as nature made it and as those who now go there to enjoy its beauty like to find it. Time was when the beavers seemed likely to vanish, and the state took them under its protection; now the danger seems to be that they are so well protected that they will eventually "come back" in numbers out of proportion to the normal population of beavers when the Adirondacks were subject to the conditions of life in a wild country.

MAYOR NOT LIGHTLY CHOSEN

Chief Executive of City of London Is Called Upon to Fulfill Many Requirements.

Sir William Treloar, in his recently published book, "A Lord Mayor's Diary," points out that the chief magistrate of the city of London is chosen in quite a different manner from that adopted by any other municipality in the kingdom, remarks London Answers.

Instead of being elected by the members of the corporation, or council, who may, and often do, for political party reasons, choose someone who has never done suit or services to the town, London's lord mayor can be chosen only from those who have served an apprenticeship of some years to the corporation.

He must first be elected an alderman by the ratepayers of his ward, and accepted and sworn in by the court of aldermen; then he must have served the office of sheriff, to which position he has to be elected by the

liverymen, and afterward by the sovereign.

Then, and not till then, is he to ask the liverymen to elect him lord mayor; the court of aldermen again having the power to refuse him, the approval of the being also again necessary before he can take office.

New Idea for Pictures

It is not often that an entire method of producing pictures is covered, and an Oregon artist, attracting considerable attention as a process as pleasing as it is new. Instead of using fluid pigments, kind, bits of colored cloth, painted by cut to particular shape of each detail of the work, and upon the canvas background, stretched over thin board, the almost infinitesimal particles of fabric are shredded out to mere bulkier objects of the scene are up in relief, says Popular Magazine. A sharp-pointed needle serves as a brush for this purpose. The finished pictures exhibit remarkable results attained by science and the artistic sense ordained.

Industrial Fatigue.

An investigation of the industrial fatigue conducted by the government shops by the Engineering resulted in obtaining a deal of valuable information, been the means in many cases of great increase of the output, as investigations are about to be extended generally to all British establishments by a recently formed Industrial Fatigue Board, under the department of the Ministry of Munitions, and industrial research medical research committee. The board will be organized and promote, by grants, or otherwise, investigations of different industries with the finding the most favorable labor, spells of work, rest periods.

Policewomen Now Established

Policewomen have become an established factor of municipal law enforcement in recent years, but policewomen still are a novelty now has a squad of the ever, and they are doing very good work, says the Popular Magazine. The women have members of the police force for time, but have only recently their machines.

His Choice.

The ex-gov, now the father of a family, proudly displayed his choice to his bashful buddy. "What do you think of the chortled." "Well," replied his buddy, "if I was you I think I'd be in there."—The American.

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